

time to time folks come to me and say why are you concerned about the situation involving the Asian elephants. I just wanted to take a few minutes this morning to explain why that is and how we got to where we are with this program that has been quite successful.

Mr. Speaker, in 1997 I introduced this bill because I became startled to learn that there were less than 40,000 Asian elephants living in the wild. Furthermore, nearly 50 percent of those elephants were living in various national parks in India, while the remaining animals were scattered in fragmented populations in 12 other countries in South and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Speaker, it occurred to me that with the rapid decline in the population of this species, it is not without reason that one could conclude that they would actually some day, in the not too distant future, become extinct unless something was done by the variety of people who care about issues involving wildlife.

The primary reason for this serious decline in population is the loss of essential habitat. That should be no surprise to anyone. It is no secret that elephants and man are in direct competition for the same resources. In most cases, it was the elephants who lost.

In addition, Asian elephants are poached for their bones, hide, meat and teeth and are still captured for domestication, and conflicts between elephants and people are escalating at an alarming rate.

Furthermore, it was clear that millions of Americans were not aware of the plight of Asian elephants and, in addition, range countries lacked the financial resources to help conserve this flagship species.

Without an international effort, the future of the Asian elephant was in serious jeopardy, and in response to this problem, along with a number of other Members, we proposed the establishment of the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund. The concept was modeled after the highly successful African Elephant Conservation Fund.

The fundamental goal of this legislation was to obtain a small amount of Federal assistance for on-the-ground conservation projects. Fortunately, this important legislation was overwhelmingly approved by both bodies and was finally signed into law in 1997.

Under the provisions of this act, \$25 million could be set aside for the Asian elephant conservation funds until September 30, 2002. In fact, some \$2.9 million in Federal funds have been allocated and these moneys have been matched by an additional \$1.1 million in private donations.

These funds have been used to underwrite 46 conservation projects in 12 range countries to help benefit the Asian elephant population. While the early indication is that the worldwide population of Asian elephants has stopped its precipitous decline, it is unrealistic to believe that \$3 million can save the species from extinction.

We have been successful but we are not finished. Nevertheless, this law has sent a powerful message to the international community that we must not allow this flagship species to disappear from the wild.

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The United States must continue to play its crucial leadership role. So I am pleased to have introduced this reauthorization and am hopeful that it will again pass the House of Representatives and be signed into law by the President.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would like to once again commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) for his passion on this issue and his leadership at the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to also compliment the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) for his effort on this issue, and the staff, and all those who helped push this bill through. I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this legislation.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Asian Elephant Conservation Act, H.R. 700. This important measure will help protect the future of the Asian elephant by supporting and providing resources to conservation programs around the world.

The Center for Elephant Conservation, located in my congressional district in Polk County, Florida, is dedicated to the conservation, breeding, and scientific study of Asian elephants. The Center for Elephant Conservation, sponsored through private funding from Ringling Brothers, is a global focal point for the worldwide study of the Asian elephant. Knowledge developed at the conservation center is shared with veterinary scientists dedicated to the preservation of the Asian elephant around the world.

With fewer than 50,000 Asian elephants left internationally, the animal has been placed on the Endangered Species Act. The captive breeding program at the Elephant Conservation Center, however, is one of the most successful in the world, with over 12 elephant births in the last decade and is dedicated to the care and husbandry of elephants.

The Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act would enable critical conservation efforts to continue to protect endangered species for future generations. Since 1997 when the bill was first authorized, over 27 conservation grants, matched in private funding, have been designated in nine different countries for the protection of the Asian elephant.

The Act, which extends authorization to 2007, will continue to help preserve the future of the Asian elephant by supporting programs for the promotion of elephant conservation, resettlement of elephants, education on population dynamics and feeding patterns and other important elephant conservation programs.

Please join me in support of the Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act and help to preserve the future of the Asian elephant.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 700.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2234) to revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2234

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—*The Congress finds the following:*

(1) *Tumacacori Mission in southern Arizona was declared a National Monument in 1908 in recognition of its great historical significance as "one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest".*

(2) *In establishing Tumacacori National Historical Park in 1990 to include the Tumacacori Mission and the ruins of the mission of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and the Kino visita and rancharia of Calabazas, Congress recognized the importance of these sites "to protect and interpret, for the education and benefit of the public, sites in the State of Arizona associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries".*

(3) *Tumacacori National Historical Park plays a major role in interpreting the Spanish colonial heritage of the United States.*

(b) PURPOSES.—*The purposes of this Act are—*

(1) *to protect and interpret the resources associated with the Tumacacori Mission by revising the boundary of Tumacacori National Historical Park to include approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the park; and*

(2) *to enhance the visitor experience at Tumacacori by developing access to these associated mission resources.*

SEC. 3. BOUNDARY REVISION, TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, ARIZONA.

Section 1(b) of Public Law 101-344 (16 U.S.C. 410ss(b)) is amended—

(1) *by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "The park shall also consist of approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the original Tumacacori unit of the park and*

generally depicted on the map entitled "Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona Proposed Boundary Revision 2001", numbered 310/80,044, and dated July 2001."'; and

(2) in the last sentence—

(A) by striking "The map" and inserting "The maps"; and

(B) by striking "the offices" and inserting "the appropriate offices".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2234, introduced by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), would authorize the expansion of the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park to include 310 acres of adjacent land. These lands were originally part of a chain of missions established by the Spanish from north-central Sonora, Mexico, to San Xavier del Bac near present-day Tucson. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside 9 acres immediately around the church and declared it a national monument. Since that time, boundaries have been changed to include other significant missions, and in 1990 the monument was declared a National Historical Park.

The park's general management plan identifies the need to acquire these additional lands, which were all a part of the original mission. The expansion would allow the Park Service to replant the orchard and add a program with livestock and farming, while enhancing the development of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The current landowners of the property are willing sellers and are supportive of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is supported by both the majority and the minority as well as the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Tumacacori Mission was declared a national monument in 1908, making it one of the first monuments declared in the United States. The site contains the ruins of the original mission church, which dates from the 17th century, as well as a limekiln and cemetery. Over time, the monument was expanded; and in 1990, the area was established as a National Historical Park.

However, certain features of the compound, including an irrigation ditch and orchard, lie on private lands adjacent to the park. H.R. 2234 revises the boundary of the park to include an additional 310 acres which were originally part of the mission. The land is divided into two parcels and both landowners

support the park expansion. It is our understanding this expansion will allow the National Park Service to move park facilities away from historic buildings and allow the park to recreate the mission and orchard as they once appeared.

Tumacacori serves as a cultural and historical touchstone for a variety of different peoples, including Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and European cultures. Expansion of this site will allow improved interpretation and preservation of this valuable area. We commend our colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), for his work on this legislation and support the passage of H.R. 2234.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR).

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands for yielding me this time.

As my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the ranking member of the subcommittee, has explained, there is a lot of history in the Tumacacori National Park; and what we are attempting to do is to extend the boundaries to approximately 310 acres. The reason we want to do this is that the park's general management plan calls for the acquisition of additional lands. We want to ensure that the support facilities, which are greatly needed, can be built on the site but will not detract from the historical mission.

Also, we want to create a living museum, a living park; and so by acquiring the land, we will restore orchards that were utilized during the time that the Spanish were coming to this mission. There are two large properties now bordering the park. A 90-acre ranch lies to the south and east and this ranch contains the remains of the historic orchard and other mission-related cultivated lands. To the north and east, 220 acres of undeveloped land contain the remains of the mission fields and sites that now have many artifacts.

The expansion of the park's boundary would allow the Park Service to further enhance the visitor's experience at Tumacacori by the replanted orchard and by adding a living history program. We also want to develop the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail that now exists on private land between Tumacacori and the town of Tubac.

In this last appropriation bill, in the Department of the Interior appropriations, which was signed by the President recently, included was \$1 million to construct administration and maintenance facilities at this park, removing these functions from the viewed historical areas. This is an important first step taken by this Congress toward preserving the history of this monumental place and these beautiful times. I ask the House to now take the next step by increasing the boundaries of the park.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to pay tribute to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN). He has assisted the people of Arizona in the many years that he has been chairman in the increase of monuments and increase of parks, and so I want to thank him for his support and his friendship.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time; and I do rise in support of H.R. 2234, the Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2001. And in doing so, I want to pay special tribute to my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), whose idea and whose vision has brought this about and which I believe is making a very significant improvement to this important historical park.

As has already been mentioned by earlier speakers, the legislation revises the boundary of this historical park, the Tumacacori National Historical Park, in southeastern Arizona, to include approximately 310 acres of land which are now adjacent to the park. The park includes three mission sites that were established by Jesuit Father Kino on the then-northern frontier of New Spain. And of course this area has a fascinating history of its relationship with Spain and the Jesuit missions.

Father Kino established this mission in 1690, and the priests maintained a presence at the mission for over 150 years. However, when financial aid from Spain ceased with the Mexican independence in 1821, all native Spaniards were expelled from Mexico and Tumacacori's last resident Spanish priest was forced to leave. But the Mexican priests continued to maintain it, even as Apache raids increased. Then, in 1848, when the soldiers left the nearby town of Tubac, the residents of Tumacacori followed.

A few years later, in 1853, Tubac and Tumacacori became part of the United States with the Gadsden Purchase that added it to the territory of New Mexico and Arizona. It was September 15, 1908, when President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed this as a national monument and it was redesignated as a park in 1990.

Tumacacori is just a few miles from the ranch where I grew up. People then and people now go to this historic park to tour the mission park and to go back and visit the late 17th and early 18th centuries. I remember as a schoolchild many visits to this wonderful place and the sense of history and culture that it brings to all of us that live there and to, I think, all the people of the United States.

Today, we are recognizing the importance of this historic site both for what it was in the 17th century and what it will continue to be in the 21st century. I am very pleased to support this legislation and urge its adoption.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to highly compliment the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for their dedication to this legislation and for an informed statement about the history of this area.

I know it must be beautiful to both gentlemen, and I am sure that they are very happy it is going to be protected.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend our colleague, Representative PASTOR, for his work on this important legislation.

Given that we are still a comparatively young nation, the list of sites in the United States dating from the 17th century is a short one. We must be certain to provide those few we have with the protection they deserve. This legislation achieves this important goal.

Furthermore, few sites in America speak to the history of such a broad array of peoples. This area is rich in Native American, Spanish, Mexican and European culture. Such rich and diverse history must be preserved and H.R. 2234 will do just that.

Representative PASTOR has described to me the annual fiesta held at the old mission attended by hundreds of people representing each of the cultures which value this site. I am very pleased that, thanks to Representative PASTOR's diligence, this year's fiesta may take place on an expanded site that more accurately represents the way this historic area once looked.

We thank our Republican colleagues for their assistance in moving this legislation, commend Representative PASTOR for his hard work and urge our colleagues to support H.R. 2234.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time and urge an "aye" vote on the legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2234, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the two bills just considered, H.R. 700 and H.R. 2234.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING BENEFITS OF MENTORING

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 330) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the benefits of mentoring.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 330

Whereas the future course of the United States depends on its children and youth;

Whereas educated, confident, and nurtured children will make our Nation stronger;

Whereas research has shown that mentoring measurably affects young people by increasing school attendance, improving rates of secondary school graduation and college attendance, decreasing involvement with drugs and alcohol, and decreasing violent behavior;

Whereas considerable numbers of our Nation's children face difficult circumstances: 1 out of 4 children lives with only 1 parent; 1 out of 10 children is born to teenaged parents; 1 out of 5 children lives in poverty; and 1 out of 10 children will not finish secondary school;

Whereas mentoring is a proven, effective strategy to combat such circumstances by matching a caring, responsible adult with a child to provide guidance, stability, and direction to the child and to build the child's confidence;

Whereas it is estimated that more than 16,000,000 children in the United States need or want a mentor but mentoring programs nationwide serve at most 750,000 of such children;

Whereas a coalition of mentoring organizations have designated January as National Mentoring Month;

Whereas the establishment of a National Mentoring Month would emphasize the importance of mentoring and recognize with praise and gratitude the many individuals in the United States who are involved with mentoring; and

Whereas the establishment of a National Mentoring Month would encourage more individuals to volunteer as mentors, to the benefit of our Nation's children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that mentoring relationships can benefit America's youth and result in improved school attendance and academic achievement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 330.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 330, the legislation recog-

nizing the importance of mentoring. The resolution, introduced by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), reminds us all of the important role that caring adults play in the lives of our Nation's youth; and I thank the gentleman for his work in Congress as well as his work with his own mentoring organization, TeamMates of Nebraska, on this important issue.

Today's teens cope with major physical changes, emotional ups and downs, peer pressures, and a changing identity; but they are also confronted by a more complex and impersonal society where drugs and alcohol are easily available and tragedies such as AIDS and violence strike too close to home. In this time of growth and uncertainty, our children need positive role models or mentors in their lives.

Simply, a mentor is an adult who, along with parents, provide young people with support, counsel, and friendship. Most importantly, mentors are people who care. And for many people, that makes all the difference.

According to recent research, children with mentors are 46 percent less likely to begin using illegal drugs, 52 percent less likely to skip school, and 33 percent less likely to get into fights. In addition, children of mentors reported greater confidence in their performance at school and better relationships with their families.

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Despite these positive outcomes, too many children who need a mentor do not have one. In my State of Delaware alone, an estimated 10,000 young people could benefit from a positive, supportive relationship with an adult; but only 7,000 are currently served.

Nationally, more than 16 million children need a mentor, but current programs reach only 750,000. It is, therefore, appropriate that this January, the inaugural National Mentoring Month, we encourage caring adults to reach out to the children and youth in their communities. In Delaware, everyone from the Governor and the Delaware Mentoring Council to local businesses will be working hard to recruit 1,000 new mentors. It is my hope that other States will rise to the challenge to connect each of our Nation's children with caring adults.

As part of that effort, I want to recognize the many businesses, churches, and community groups that partner with our schools to provide mentors to children in need as well as the informal mentoring relationships that exist between teachers, coaches, and neighbors. I also want to recognize those who lend their expertise or contribute financially to mentoring organizations. Their support is as important as volunteering to become a mentor.

The events of September 11, as tragic as they were, taught us about charity, heroism, and our own capacity to care about others. As we pause to recall the teacher, neighbor, or coach who made a positive impression on our lives, I hope